brush 6 have a high temperature. The heat is conducted to the thermostat 12 via the heat reception member 11 so that the temperature of the thermostat 12 rises. When the thermostat 12 reaches a predetermined temperature or higher, the bimetal 18 is bent-distorted to interrupt the energization, and the excitation of the excitation coil 35 becomes null. The movable contact 34 is separated from the fixed contact 33, and the auxiliary switch 32 becomes off. As a result energization of the attraction coil 39, the starting motor 1, and the holding coil 40 becomes null. Thus, thermal damages such as dielectric breakdown between the armature 3 and the commutation pieces 4 of the starting motor 1 can be prevented.

Paragraph bridging page 8 and 9:

In the brush device 50, the four brushes 57 contact the commutator pieces 4, due to the pressing forces of the springs 59 (two brushes are omitted in Fig. 1). Currents flow from the battery 30 into the armature 3 via the lead wires 58, the brushes 57, and the commutator pieces 4, so that the starting motor 1 is rotated.